

Achieving a Developing Village based on the Village Sustainable Development Goals in Tirtonirmolo Village, Bantul Regency

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Abstract

The Village Minister Regulation No. 21 of 2020 on general guidelines for village development and village community empowerment was enacted to carry out Article 131 paragraph (1) of the Government Regulation concerning Village Law and was issued to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This research aims to discover and examine village development to achieve The Village SDGs according to Village Minister Regulation No. 21 of 2020 by conducting interviews with related parties in Tirtonirmolo Village using normative and empirical juridical methodologies. This research examined three problem formulations: Village Minister Regulation No. 21 of 2020, the obstacles, and the village government's efforts. The 2022 village development plan in Tirtonirmolo village to achieve village SDGs followed the stages in Village Minister Regulation No. 21 of 2020. However, there were obstacles to its implementation, particularly at the SDGs data collection stage. The village government has attempted to address this by constantly coordinating with village assistants, engaging IT-savvy human resources to assist with SDGs data collection activities, manually collecting data, and holding the *Musrenbangdus*.

Keywords: village development; village SDGs; Village Minister Regulation No. 21 of 2020

1. Introduction

Development is an evolutionary process in which human potential grows by creating a new structure, overcoming challenges, adapting to ongoing change, and working innovatively and creatively to achieve new goals (Mensah, 2019). The government must be equitable in developing to achieve Indonesia's national goals, as stated in the fourth Alinea of the 1945 Constitution and ensure that all segments of society benefit from such actions. The term "Sustainable Development" (SD) is widely used in the development discourse. The early notion of SD is mainly reflected in the sustainable use of natural resources (Shi, Han, Yang, & Gao, 2019). SD first appears in the World Conservation Strategy of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature in 1980. Lester R. Brown later used it in his book *Building a Sustainable Society* in 1981 (Zaini & Darmawanto, 2015). At the 1992 Earth Summit, all countries approved sustainable development as a political strategy.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global development plan that is a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), consisting of 17 Goals and are divided into 169 interconnected targets, influential, inclusive, universal, or no one is left behind, with a timeline of achievement until 2030. These SDGs seek to improve human life in social, economic, and societal dimensions that synergize with the

environment. As a member of the United Nations (UN), Indonesia has made a global commitment to the SDGs for 2015-2030. The greatest manifestation of Indonesia's commitment to fulfilling the SDGs is Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 on achieving SDGs.

Indonesia is 82nd out of 193 UN member states with a score of 69.16/100, according to data from the 2022 Sustainable Development Report. Handling hunger, health, urban sustainability, protecting marine and terrestrial ecosystems, peace, justice and institutions, and global collaborations are significant problems. While the other goals are included in the significant challenges, they remain ones that need to be improved.

Indonesia is a federation of several agencies and regions divided into provinces and districts/cities, each with its authority (Jalil, 2021). The village is a legal community unit with territorial boundaries that are permitted to manage and regulate government affairs and the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, original rights, and traditional rights recognized in the Indonesian government system (Butt & Lindsey, 2018). The legal community has the authority to determine itself through its participation in the whole development process, beginning with decision-making in planning, execution, evaluation, monitoring, and other actions intended to positively impact the welfare of the village community (Huda, 2015).

Villages have great resources and potential to achieve the SDGs. In some countries, for example, Malaysia, Datuk Seri Mustapa Mohamed, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department (Economy), emphasized that local implementation of the SDGs is essential to attaining the Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030 (Putra, 2022). The local implementation of the SDGs refers to the process of creating, executing, and monitoring local strategies to achieve global, national, and subnational goals. The Saemaul Undong (New Village Movement) program, which Korean president Park Chung Hee promoted in the early 1970s by transferring villages without forsaking traditional values, has been adopted by more than ten countries in Asia and Africa to achieve the SDGs (Puspitasari, Satriani, & Pmungskas, 2019). Several provinces in Indonesia have also adopted this concept under the Sister City Partnership. In Indonesia, villages will contribute 74% to the SDGs based on territorial and civic factors (Iskandar, 2020). From a territorial standpoint, 91 percent of Indonesia's area is rural, while 43 percent of the country's population resides in villages.

The Developing Village Index (IDM) data in Figure 1 shows that many villages are still categorized as disadvantaged and abandoned from 2019 to 2021. Still, numerous villages have risen to developing, developed, and independent categories throughout 2019 and 2021. This situation clearly illustrates inequality in Indonesia. Accelerating the development of undeveloped regions must be the top priority in national development to ensure welfare distribution to all Indonesians.

Due to prejudice, geography, governance, socioeconomic position, external shocks, or state fragility, people fall behind in social development (Ramesh, Azcuna, Roth, Limanto, & Rajbhandary, 2020). As per the commitment to "leave no one behind," the government must commit more intensively to village development since villages have the resources and potential to help achieve the SDGs. Otherwise, growth would

decelerate because national development spatially does not take place systemically, and probably, the SDGs may not be met in full by 2030 (Salman, 2022).

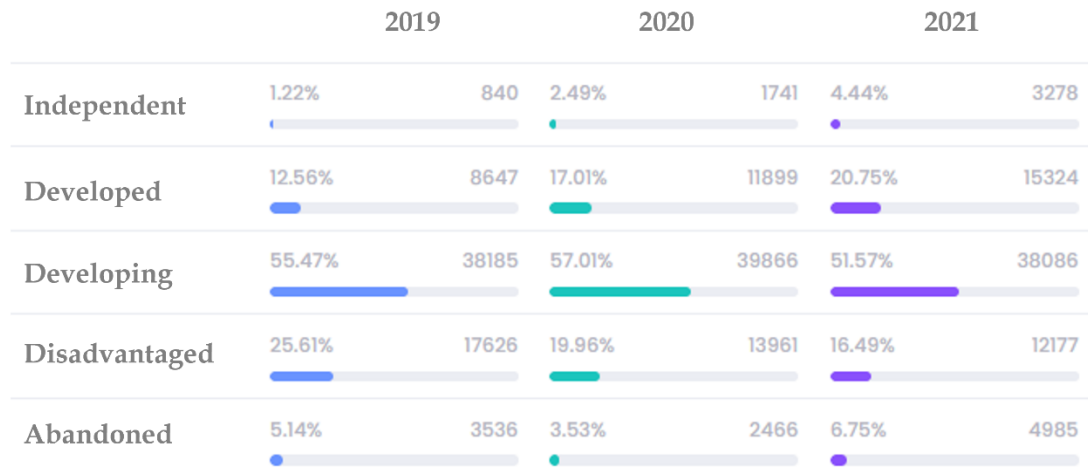


Figure 1. The Status of Developing Village Index (IDM)¹ since 2019-2021
 Source: Direktorat Jenderal Pembangunan Desa dan Perdesaan (2022)

The Directorate General for Rural Community Development and Empowerment is responsible for developing and executing strategies to accelerate the growth of disadvantaged regions under the legislation, according to Article 18 of Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2015. Village development guidelines are governed by the Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Regulation (Hereafter Permendesa-PDPT) No. 21 of 2020.

Tirtonirmolo Village, located in Kasihan district, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), is ranked 508 out of 74,040 villages in Indonesia (Direktorat Jenderal Pembangunan Desa dan Perdesaan, 2022). This village is one of the four independent villages with the highest ranking among the other three independent villages in the Kasihan District. Based on observation, Tirtonirmolo village first referred to Permendagri No. 114 of 2014 as a guide for the 2021 village development plan. However, after requesting SDGs data collection and socialization from the government, they changed into Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020 as a guide for village development by revising the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (*RPJM*) document and the village Government Work Plans (*RKP*) draft. These guidelines were applied again in the 2022 village development plan. Only Tirtonirmolo village is governed under Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020 in all Bantul regencies.

Based on the description above, the village development guidelines have transitioned from Permendagri No. 114 of 2014 to Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020, ensuring that village development implementation is directed and measurable to achieve the SDGs. The reality on the ground shows that the village has obstacles

¹ The developing village index (IDM) indicates the growth of village independence as a result of the execution of the Village Law with the assistance of the Village Fund and Village Facilitators. The village building index guides policy action by connecting government development programs with community involvement, which is linked to the village area's attributes, particularly typology and social capital.

experienced in adopting the new regulation. Based on the statement above, the purpose of this research is to analyze how Permendes No. 21 of 2020 is being implemented in the Tirtonirmolo village, as well as the obstacles and efforts of the village government.

2. Research Method

2.1 Type of Research

This research used normative juridical and empirical juridical research. Normative juridical research is legal research conducted by examining secondary data to collect diverse theories and literature related to the studied issue. On the other hand, empirical legal research examines the relevant legal provisions and what is happening in society (Arikunto, 2012). In addition, empirical research is used to observe human behavior results in the form of physical relics and archives (Fajar & Achmad, 2019).

2.2. Type of Data

This research used primary and secondary data. The primary data came directly from research results from interviews with respondents involved in village development in Tirtonirmolo village. The secondary data was obtained from discussions or studies of various literature or library materials related to research problems, such as statutory regulations, books, journals, trusted internet sites, and dictionaries. It provided an additional resource as well as primary data supporting materials.

2.3 Data Collection Techniques

2.3.1 Literature Study

The literature study was done by viewing, reading, listening, and conducting source searches through journals, books, internet news, and laws and regulations as research materials related to village development.

2.3.2 Interview

The interview is a data collection technique by conducting interviews with respondents. The interview used a purposive sampling technique, determining the subject that was not random and based on specific considerations (Siyoto & Sodik, 2015). This technique is appropriate for conducting in-depth interviews to address the research questions through the research subject. In this study, the data collecting tool included interview guidelines, specifically instruments of questions posed to respondents, and this interview was closed.

2.3.3. Data Analysis Techniques

This study combined a descriptive analysis method with a qualitative approach. The obtained data from the literature review will be examined qualitatively using a descriptive method under Permendes-PDPT No. 21 of 2020 on general village development and community empowerment guidelines. The actual data was compared to the existing law in this qualitative approach.

3. Result and Discussion

The Indonesian Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendesa-PDPT) is in charge of village development and rural regions, rural community empowerment, accelerated development of disadvantaged areas, and transmigration. During President Megawati Soekarnoputri's regime, this ministry was formed as the State Ministry for the Acceleration of Development in Eastern Indonesia. Nonetheless, under President Joko Widodo's regime, it modified its name to the current one. These ministries' functions and responsibilities are stated in Permendesa-PDPT No. 6 of 2015 on the organization and governance of the Kemendesa-PDPT.

In the Indonesian constitutional system, the minister has a considerable role in shaping state politics in his work environment (ministry) as the president's assistant (Huda, 2021). They were tasked with running a government that, according to the 1945 Constitution, belonged to the president and was accountable to him. The domains of affairs within the ministry in certain sectors of government activities are defined by Law No. 39 of 2008. Each ministry is responsible for formulating, determining, and implementing policy in its sector. A Ministerial Regulation can improve the efficiency of government administration if it is normatively recognized and has binding legal force, as long as it is ordered by a higher statutory regulation or is formed based on authority (Huda, 2018).

When the Village Law was enacted, the Minister in charge of villages was the Minister of Home Affairs. In this capacity, the Minister of Home Affairs conducts general preparations, provides technical instructions, and assists village administration, village development, village community development, and village community empowerment². The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Villages' roles and functions altered when a decision was made at a cabinet meeting on January 13, 2015, concerning the division of authority to manage villages (Wiwoho, 2015). The village ministry has the authority to regulate the development and empowerment of rural communities, as stated in Articles 2, 3 letters a, 4, and 5 of Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2015. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for developing, deciding, and implementing the village government's coaching policy.

3.1 Implementing Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2022 in Achieving a Developing Village based on the Village SDGs in Tirtonirmolo Village

The Village Law (Law No. 6 of 2014) presents a novel approach to strengthening villages and communities by making the village a subject of development (known as *Desa Membangun*) rather than an object of development (Kadir, Zuada, & Idris, 2021). Article 3 (village regulation principle), Article 4 (objective of village regulation), Article 5 (village position), and Articles 18-22 (village authority) of village law serve as the legal authority that upholds the recognition and protection of villages (Maksum, Hariyati, Lutfi, & Defny Holidin, 2020). Village autonomy is a type of local self-government in which the state recognizes the existence of villages and offers them autonomy,

² Explanation of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Village.

democratic participation, local wisdom, social capital, authority, budget distribution, and other provisions (Maulana, 2016).

According to the Village Law, the underlying basis of village autonomy is that the village must be recognized as a legal community unit with the right and authority to control and manage the community's interests toward prosperity. As a legal community unit with an original arrangement based on privileges, the village can carry out legal actions in public and civil law (Indartuti, Handoko, Wirawan, & Nasution, 2020). Villages must refer to central government policies when exercising rights, authority, and freedom in implementing village autonomy, ensuring that regional development stays within the boundaries of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Barniat, 2019).

The state acknowledges the authority to rule and makes itself accountable for establishing its village. This rationale created the foundation for the concept of a developing village. Furthermore, they have social capital, inherited social system mechanisms, and a genuine desire to improve their lives (villagers) (Kadir et al., 2021). This concept guarantees no one is left behind in policy-making and public decision-making processes. Optimizing village autonomy will face numerous challenges if there are still multiple problems in village governance administration, such as the execution of village governance, which is still very simple by placing the Village Head in a superior position; the formation of village institutions, such as village consultative body (*Badan Permusyawaratan Desa/ BPD*), Village Community Institution (*Lembaga Kemasyarakatan Desa/ LKD*), and others, is not based on the needs of the village (Bachrein, 2016).

One of the rights provided to the village government by the Village Law is the ability to plan and implement village development of recognition and subsidiarity authority to actualize village development through the initiatives, demands, and needs of the village community (Herdiana, 2020). The regulation of village development planning in the Village Law has demonstrated a movement in the village development approach from a centralized (planning authority in local government) to a participatory approach, or in other words, the phrase "participatory development planning" (village authority). Article 26 paragraph (2) Point m and reaffirmed in Article 113 paragraph (1) Point d have constructed the authority of the village government and community in determining the path of village development from the planning stage to execution. The autonomy spawned by decentralization has created an opportunity for local governments to become more involved in achieving the SDGs at the local level.

Village development is an ongoing activity by the community and village government to improve the quality of life and community welfare by utilizing resources, government support, and organization assistance. The physical aspect (village development) and the empowerment aspect (village community empowerment) become the objects of development (Adisasmita, 2013).

To implement Article 131 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation No. 47 of 2015 in conjunction with Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of the Village Law, Kemendesa-PDPT stipulates regulations on general guidelines for village development and empowerment of village communities to achieve the SDGs. In addition, the Ministry of Villages also issued a policy by forming work units or village facilitators through Village Minister Regulation and PDPT Number 19 of 2020

concerning Village Facilitators to increase the capacity, effectiveness, and accountability of village government, village development, establishment, and development of village-owned enterprises and joint village-owned business entities, increasing the synergy of village programs and activities, as well as collaboration between villages to support the achievement of village SDGs (Adriansah, Sartika, & Ony, 2022).

The village SDGs are a policy direction for village development and empowerment, according to Article 6 of the Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020. Following the revocation of Permendesa-PDPT No. 17 of 2019, this Ministerial Regulation was issued to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The localization of SDGs as village SDGs clarifies and details the path of village development with holistic goals (Iskandar, 2020).

The village SDGs comprise 18 targets, with achievement prioritized depending on the objective circumstances in the Village Information System (*SID*). Among the eighteen village SDGs, the goals are as follows 1) village without poverty; 2) village without hunger; 3) healthy and prosperous village; 4) quality village education; 5) involvement of village women; 6) village with clean water and sanitation; 7) clean and renewable energy village; 8) equitable village economic growth; 9) infrastructure and village innovation as needed; 10) village without gaps; 11) village residential area is safe and comfortable; 12) village consumption and production that is ecologically mindful; 13) climate change response village; 14) village cares for the marine environment; 15) village cares for the land environment; 16) village of peace and justice; 17) partnership for village development; and 18) dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture. There are 222 village SDGs Indicators that can be applied in villages, with 210 representing Global and National SDGs Indicators and 12 Indicators elaborating the 18 village SDG points. The village SDGs will direct and measure development objectives to attain village prosperity and independence by including all stakeholders and maximizing village potential. Humanity, fairness, diversity, natural balance, and national interests must guide village development and community empowerment.

A government makes a public policy decision to solve specific issues, carry out certain actions, or achieve specific goals in the interests and benefits of the people. The rule of law must be at the root and foundation of public policy. The legal material might be decisions or higher-level legal products (Atmaja, 2012). A public policy must be implemented to accomplish its objectives. According to Grindle (1980)³, the success of implementation is determined by two primary variables: the content of the policy itself and the implementation environment. Policy variables' contents include the target group's interests, the benefits gained by the target group, the degree of the intended change, the location of decision-making, program implementers, and the resources involved. Meanwhile, the implementation environment is connected to the actors' power, interests, and strategies, the characteristics of institutions and authorities, and the amount of responsiveness of the target group (Mutiarin, Suranto, Darumurti, & Tamronglak, 2017).

³ Merilee S. Grindle is an Emerita Edward S. Mason Professor of International Development with expertise in comparative policymaking, implementation, and public management in developing nations.

Yeni Ristiana, a village secretary (Interview February 22, 2022), said that Tirtonirmolo Village is adopting Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020 as a general guideline for village development the 2022 village development plan instead of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 114 of 2014 because the Kemendesa-PDPTT has mandated the collecting of SDGs data. Tirtonirmolo's village development mechanism is under Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020. Since then, the village government has revised the format of the village *RKP* and Village *RPJM* to follow the new regulation and changed the translation of the Village Income And Expenditure Budget (*APBDes*) three times. Village development is carried out in four stages to achieve the village SDGs, according to Article 14 of Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020: data collection, planning, implementation, and accountability.

3.1.1. SDGs data collection

Localizing the SDGs demands methods, platforms, and procedures that can successfully transform the development agenda into results at the local level and transparent accountability. Access to the availability of local data is a crucial requirement for localizing the SDGs. Local governments may utilize data strategically to enhance service delivery, track development indicators, and guide policy and decision-making. Following the principles of good governance, it also urges the government to promote transparency, boost public engagement, combat corruption, and embrace new technology to make the government more transparent, effective, and accountable (Ramesh et al., 2020).

In practice, several obstacles might interfere with the gathering of high-quality data on the SDGs, including the necessity for collectors to use solid procedures to maintain data integrity and confidentiality (Acosta, 2020); data may be complete, but they are channeled directly to the national level and are inaccessible at the local level; data may not be used effectively because they are not relevant for decision-making or because users lack data literacy; and for the public, data are not always accessible, they may be limited to basic information and exclude performance and progress metrics (Ramesh et al., 2020).

Collecting data on village SDGs in Indonesia is a top priority for the ministry to implement village development. Articles 15-20 of the Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020 clarify the implementation mechanism for this SDG's data collection. There are two stages in the data collection: the preliminary village data collection, which is helped by the data collection Working Group (*POKJA*), and the updating stage, which is the duty of the village head. Village data collection aims to gather village SDGs data representing the village's objective conditions (regional and civic data). Regional and civic data include village assets and potential economic, social, cultural, educational, and health concerns that may be utilized to formulate policies or programs for village development. This Village SDGs data will serve as the foundation for villagers' rights to be healthy, receive education, work, end poverty, and live in peace and a healthy environment.

As the supervisor, the village head forms a *POKJA* (*Kelompok Kerja Pendataan*) by the village head's decree. The *POKJA* consists of a chairperson, a secretary, and members of village administrators, cadres, and other local community members. The *POKJA*

comprises at least 30% (thirty percent) of women. In practice, this *POKJA* is responsible for gathering and merging data collected by the hamlet level, answering questions and accommodating complaints about the usage of the SDGs application, and giving solutions to these difficulties or complaints. Additionally, the *POKJA* engages with village assistants and the district government to enhance the efficiency of data collection.

The process for implementing data collection in Tirtonirmolo village begins with a technical guidance training (*Bimtek*) held in March 2021 by inviting village assistants to deliver training to *POKJA* members and a few IT-savvy community representatives. Data collection begins at the *RT* (*Rukun Tetangga*), *KK* (*Kartu Keluarga*), and individual levels. Joko, the head of Jeblog hamlet (Interview February 22, 2022), stated that his hamlet's residents are still unaware of the SDGs. When collecting data at residents' homes, however, the data collection team explained the intent and purpose of data collection and clarified that the community data would be kept confidential; consequently, the community accepted the data collection activity positively and was not afraid. In contrast to Jogonalan Kidul, Muh Adab, the leader (Interview February 22, 2022), stated that the residents are not enthusiastic and believe that if data is collected, they will receive assistance.

Several difficulties prohibit the data collection team from signing in and inputting data into the system, including application errors. The data collection timeline, intended to be completed in May, has been postponed. Numerous efforts, including coordination with the *POKJA* team and facilitator, were made to solve the difficulties. However, the response of the facilitators was not as expected. The village authority then declared a deadline of October 2021 for accomplishing data collection to receive honoraria for that year. Finally, each hamlet manually collected data (recording data on paper according to the existing format).

Article 18 of Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020 stipulates that village funds fund the initial data-gathering phase. 5-10% of village revenue (50-80 million Rupiah) is allocated to honoraria for data collecting at the *RT* levels and *POKJA* team. The honorarium is calculated depending on the number of *KK* uploaded by the *RT*. It includes withholding taxes of IDR 6,000 because not all village funds are allocated to the SDGs program, as several other priorities must be covered. As a result, it cannot be optimally budgeted.

Until recently, there was no accountability for *POKJA* since there were no instructions from the district or national government to complete SDGs data collection rapidly. No consequences were placed on village governments that had not completed data collection. However, *BPD* (*Badan Permusyawaratan Desa*)⁴ Tirtonirmolo requested a progress report on data collecting. As a result, *POKJA* periodically seeks accomplishments data in the form of a diagram from the facilitator due to the unavailability of the data collection system. The accomplishment of SDGs data collection in the village of Tirtonirmolo is expected to be between 70 and 80 percent. Tirtonirmolo

⁴ Some special regions in Indonesia have various nicknames, such as in Yogyakarta, where the institutional nomenclature has changed from the *Badan Permusyawaratan Desa* (*BPD*) to the *Badan Permusyawaratan Kalurahan* (*Bamuskal*), which is in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 13 of 2012 on privileges of DIY.

has allocated IDR 78,860,840 for SDG data collection activities in the updating stage. With this SDG's data-collecting program, the data would be used by district and central governments to formulate policies or programs that will benefit the community's welfare.

3.1.2 Village development planning

The United Nations Development Programme's Saemaul Initiative Towards Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities helps governments localize and reach the SDGs in the poorest and most marginalized populations (United Nation for Development Programme [UNDP], 2015). The fast change in Korea (particularly in rural regions) in the 1970s may be attributed to this model's three guiding principles: self-help, diligence, and collaboration (Park, 2018). Since 2015, this worldwide initiative in Indonesia, especially in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, has been executed in Sumbermulyo Village, Bleberan Village, and Ponjong Village. In Indonesia, the Global Saemaul Undong (SMU) Project is synchronized with the Village Fund Program to enhance village governance and institutions, particularly regarding the planning, execution, reporting, and monitoring of village development (Pramadha & Ju, 2018). According to several studies (Deniar, 2021; Fitria, Hwang, & Shin, 2021), this program in Indonesia has successfully encouraged community participation, which is typically a barrier to village development. Since both programs operate in a similar field (community development), there is potential to synchronize them (SMU project and Village fund).

According to Article 79, paragraph (1) of the Village Law, village development planning shall relate to Regency/ City development planning policies. This duty is intended to provide continuity between village development and current development in the Regency/ City. On the other hand, because each village has a different potential and character than the district/city, the local government must also accommodate the demands and needs of the village (Herdiana, 2020). In the process, village development planning is a guide or model for exploring the potential and concepts of village development that focus on community participation.

According to Article 22 of Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020, village development planning consists of the following steps: preparing the Village *RPJM* (for a six-year term) and preparing the Village *RKP* (one-year period). Each design format is included in the appendix of Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020. Village *RPJM* is a vital planning document for the future existence and direction of the Tirtonirmolo Village development for the next 6 (six) years. This document contains the vision and mission of the Tirtonirmolo Village Head, village development strategy, and an action plan covering six sectors of village governance. The village *RPJM* was prepared with a participatory approach, engaging all Tirtonirmolo Village community components, and integrating bottom-up and top-down planning policies.

In its field implementation, the hamlet head, as the connecting hand between the village government and the community at the *RT* level, holds a *Musrenbangdus* (*Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Dusun*) before the *Musrenbangdes* (*Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa*) to make program or activities that are the hamlet's priority needs that cannot be self-financed (*swadaya*) and are included in the hamlet

proposal document. The village *RPJM* must be designed following the village information system (SID) and the results of aligning the direction of village development policies. SID, a computer-based data and information processing system managed by the village government and the community, is projected to improve village development policy planning and formulation and maintain accurate and up-to-date village data. The SID includes village SDGs data, IDM, village-owned enterprises (*BUMDes*), and village funding. Due to the issue with the application's usage, the village *RPJM* was drafted not only on the results of the village SDGs in the SID but also on *Musrenbangdus* as described in the hamlet proposal document, as well as proposals from each organization in the village.

After preparing the Village *RPJM*, the next stage is preparing the village *RKP*. Preparing the village development financing plan in Tirtonirmolo is under Article 38, paragraph (2). According to the *APBDes*, Tirtonirmolo's sources of income include village original income (IDR 639,156,975), transfer income (IDR 5,541,920,872), and other income (IDR 16,000,000). The most income earned by the Tirtonirmolo village is from transfer income.

Tirtonirmolo's priority for spending village funds refers to Presidential Regulation No. 104 of 2021 on the State Budget for 2022. 40.51 percent (IDR 651,600,000) for direct financial assistance (BLT), 20.74 percent (IDR 336,600,000) for food and animal security programs, and 8.08 percent (IDR 130,000,000) for COVID-19 management and prevention. The remaining funds will be used for other village development activities such as SDGs data collection, management training for Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) and increasing the quality of Residential Housing (RTLH).

The ratification of the village *RKP* document in Tirtonirmolo was carried out by signing village regulation No. 9 of 2021 concerning the 2022 village *RKP* by the head of the BPD and the village head. The village *RKP* document is then used to prepare the 2022 Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget or 2022 *APBDes*. The village head is then obliged to socialize and publish village *RKP* and *APBDes* documents to the community through deliberation, SID, or other media. One of the media used by Tirtonirmolo is an infographic board.

The BPD, as the village government organizing agency, is given a role in village development under the seventh section of the Village Law. As previously stated, the BPD arranged for the *Musdes* to agree on the draft of village *RPJM* and *RKP*. Furthermore, the BPD was invited to the *Musrenbangdus* as a regional representative. Regarding creating village regulations, The BPD, as a legislative body, has the authority to participate in determining village regulations (Putri, 2016). The village regulation-making process includes public hearings on draft village regulations, internal discussions of draft materials, collaborative discussions with village governments, and agreeing on draft village regulations (Astomo, 2018).

3.1.3 Implementing village development activities

The execution of village development is divided into two stages: preparation for implementation and implementation of village development activities. The village head of Tirtonirmolo set up a list of the implementation team for village development

activities (*TPK*) with a total of five members, comprising of village apparatus (hamlet head), village community institutions (*LKD*), and community leaders. This team assists the village head in planning, implementing, and being accountable for village development activities and procuring goods and services. Hence team members must be knowledgeable about development and infrastructure. The team attended debriefing sessions held by the local authority before executing their duties. The work plan and the *RKP* and Village Budget documents are then shared and publicized to the community.

So far, village development in Tirtonirmolo has only prioritized programs or agendas following the village head's vision and mission. Poverty alleviation is one of the village development programs that Tirtonirmolo has implemented, with activities such as collecting poverty data from the RT to the hamlet level, providing compensation, school equipment for orphans, and others budgeted both from village funds and original village income. The program contributes to achieving SDG No. 1, villages without poverty. Other programs or activities are equitable economic growth to realize community welfare, which the establishment of the Nirmala village market supports. Residents of Tirtonirmolo are permitted to sell at the market. However, a *selasar* is also filled with other villagers to boost the community, making the market crowded.

Village SDGs No. 6 (Village with clean water and sanitation) is also trying to be achieved by building water wells for residents without water wells with budget funds from BKK (Special Financial Assistance). Regarding the adaptation of new village habits, the village government has formed a COVID-19 Task Force, an FPRB team (disaster risk reduction forum) for the burial of COVID-19 corpses, vaccinations, and the provision of hand sanitizers and masks, which are distributed to the RT and hamlet levels.

There are no obstacles related to changes in activities or modifications to the budget plan for Tirtonirmolo's village development in 2022 because it has been adjusted to the existing Goods and Services Price Standards (*SHB*) so that, in principle, the funds budgeted are following the needs and prices of materials on the market. However, suppose the budget plan changes, as in the 2021 development when Tirtonirmolo modified the translation of the *APBDes* three times to focus on handling and preventing covid activities. The modifying processes must be conducted under Articles 68, paragraphs (3) and 69 of Permendesa-PDPTT No. 21 of 2020.

The *BPD* is an institution that performs government tasks and supervises village government policy. The supervision mechanism for the *BPD* shall not exceed what is specified in the Permendagri and *Perda* (local regulations) for the *BPD*. *BPD* Tirtonirmolo monitors village development activities such as monitoring, evaluation, annual supervision of the village head's performance, and evaluation of the *LKPPD* (Report on the Implementation of Village Administration). There are two methods of monitoring: heading directly to the action area and holding a work meeting immediately to discover any discrepancies.

3.1.4. Accountability of village development implementation

At this stage, the village head is responsible for village development activities in the *Musdes* (*Musyawarah Desa*), carried out at the end of each fiscal year based on *TPK* monthly reports. The *BPD* held this meeting, with the final result as a *Musdes* report.

Village communities played a role in responding to these reports. The Village Head must also submit reports and accountability for realizing the *APBDes* to the Regent through the *Camat*. A Village Regulation shall specify the accountability report on the realization of the *APBDes* implementation, which shall be accompanied by: 1) an accountability report on the realization of the Village Budget implementation, 2) a village property report, and 3) a report on Government and Regional Government programs that enter the village. Furthermore, the report is informed to the public in writing and through information media that is easily accessible.

3.1.5. Monitoring, evaluation, supervision, and guidance

Monitoring is an activity that the community (participatory) and the provincial government, and the district/city government (technocratic) may carry out to control village development so that it runs effectively and efficiently under the target to achieve the village SDGs. Monitoring by the community is accomplished by submitting monitoring reports to the *BPD*, and monitoring by the government is conducted digitally in the *SID*.

The evaluation aims to control the rate of achievement of the village SDGs. This activity is in the form of an evaluation of village development by local governments digitally through *SID* and an evaluation of community empowerment by the ministry and local government in several ways, such as conducting official visits, discussions with village development actors, research, and others.

Supervision is carried out by the community (participatory) and the central government (technocratic) to ensure village development is managed according to the established plan. The village head and village apparatus supervise the community, data collection working groups, the drafting team of the village *RPJM* and village *RKP*, and the Village Development Activity Implementation Team (*TPK*). Meanwhile, supervision by the central government is carried out through a mechanism for monitoring performance and administrative compliance digitally in the *SID*.

Guidance by ministries and local governments is in the form of *SID* applications, Technical Guidance (*Bimtek*), and a curriculum for independent study for all village development actors. The guidance is meant to realize sustainable village development and benefit all communities.

3.2 The Obstacle Experienced by Tirtonirmolo Village in Achieving a Developing Village

The village government of Tirtonirmolo has several obstacles in implementing Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020. These obstacles are as follows:

Insufficient concepts, references, and regulations for collecting SDGs data. Because there are no instructions or formats for preparing reports and no accountability to the supra-village government for the results of SDGs data collection. There is no obligation to complete SDGs data collection or sanctions for villages that do not complete data collection. This request for SDG data collection is solely in order, as no accompanying programs, applications, references, or regulations exist.

Technical obstacle. For evidence-based decision-making and the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the availability and

utilization of high-quality data are essential. However, in its implementation, using applications that do not support data collection creates challenges in the early stages of data collection (often errors and cannot be accessed). The data collection team became bored after repeatedly submitting data but failed until the site was terminated. As a result, the data collection timeline, scheduled to be completed in May, has been postponed. Although the *POKJA* team has coordinated with village facilitators to address this issue, the facilitators' response was not as expected. It did not provide a solution (waiting for instructions from the supra-village government).

The collection of SDGs data. The collection of SDGs data is considered less valuable if the data on SID cannot be processed because every stage of village development is based on online data, such as the preparation of the village *RPJM*, which is based on SID data; the preparation of the village *RKP*, which pays attention to the list of planned programs and activities that enter the village in the SID; and monthly reports on the implementation of village

Lack of IT-savvy human resource. Although technical guidance was received during the initial data collection stage, its implementation requires many human resources to collect and input data into the SDGs data collection application, which must understand IT for data collection activities to be completed on time. Each *RT* has two enumerators (operating officers). Each enumerator's smartphone is used to input the data. Several initiatives are undertaken by the hamlets of Jeblog and Jogonalan Kidul to involve young people who understand IT to assist with data collecting but still not running effectively due to their respective activities (work and education).

Allocating village funds for SDGs data collection. The first data collection step was conducted in 2021 using the 2021 village fund. Indeed, village funds are used to support data collecting (Article 18). Nonetheless, the village government considers that village funds that should be used for activities outlined in the 2021 village *RKP* must be partially diverted for the SDGs data collection program, resulting in suboptimal village development in 2021. Many planned activities or programs were unable to be carried out. There is no problem if the SDGs data collection gives positive results; however, application error renders data collection activities ineffective because the uploaded data cannot be reprocessed.

3.3. The Effort of Tirtonirmolo Village to Achieve a Developing Village based on the Village SDGs

An independent village can meet the four requirements outlined in the Village Law: fundamental necessities, basic services, the environment, and community empowerment activities. A village is considered independent if its village development index (*Indeks Pembangunan Desa/ IPD*)⁵ score exceeds 75. Tirtonirmolo village, with an IDM score of more than 0.185, is now recognized as an independent village (*Indeks Membangun Desa, 2022*). The IDM assessment uses three measurement dimensions: the dimension of social resilience, the dimension of economic stability, and the dimension

⁵ IPD and IDM are indexes used to describe regional development outcomes. The IPD is released by the BPS-Statistics Indonesia, whereas the source of data for the IPD is village potential data collected every four years. In the meanwhile, the IDM is published by the Ministry of Villages where the data source comes from collecting data for each village which is assisted by village assistants every year.

of ecological resilience. The IDM dimensions are subdivided into 22 variables and reduced to 52 calculation indicators (Rianti, 2020).

Tirtonirmolo's independent village status was determined by the village SDGs score and other factors, such as village assistants. The 2021 village funding was more focused on post-covid economic recovery efforts. Given that what the village has uploaded in SID is not the final result due to problems with the application previously described. Village development must utilize a development approach strategy that can meet current needs without compromising the carrying capacity of resources for future generations to be sustainable (Silubun, Kalalo, Inggit, Kalalo, & Rahail, 2020). In village development policies, the necessity to reorganize the basis of the village asset management system must be prioritized. Furthermore, coordination between the national and local governments is required to build an excellent infrastructure that meets the needs of village communities.

The Tirtonirmolo village strives to meet the village SDGs in its field implementation by carrying out all stages of village development stipulated in the applicable laws and regulations, in this case, Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020, as a village development guideline. As previously described, the Tirtonirmolo village government has tried to overcome the obstacles experienced in implementing Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020, such as always coordinating with village assistants and involving IT-savvy human resources in SDGs data collection activities, conducting manual data collection to complete the data and conducting *Musrenbangdus*⁶.

The village government also seeks to encourage the community and village organizations to be critical, responsive, and actively participate in the policy-making processes for village development. According to Joko Pranomo, head of Jeblog hamlet (Interview February 22, 2022), community participation in his hamlet is quite good at all stages of village development, such as volunteering for data collection, the participatory census for initial data collection and participation in *Musrenbangdus* to determine hamlet programs or activities. Furthermore, the village government must organize a systematic method of planning, budgeting, and executing village development budgets. One example is using an infographic board to illustrate village revenue and the intended use of village money agreed upon in *Musrenbang*. In addition, community monitoring contributes to the success of village development.

4. Conclusion

Implementing village development planning for 2022 in Tirtonirmolo village to achieve village SDGs is under the stages in Permendesa-PDPT No. 21 of 2020. Even though it has been implemented following existing regulations, obstacles are still experienced, especially at the SDGs data collection stage. The village government has tried to overcome these obstacles, but not all can be overcome because it requires further action from the central government. The village government can do several methods,

⁶ *Musdes* and *Musrenbangdes* have differences. *Musdes* is held by the BPD to agree on strategic matters, whether planned or incidental (Article 54 of village law). Meanwhile, the *Musrenbangdes* is held by the village head to discuss village development planning.

such as improving the quality of human resources for village apparatus in understanding technology and involving stakeholders outside the village, such as supra-village government, the private sector, NGOs, universities, and the media, and accelerating village development and community participation. The central government must finalize concepts, references, media, and regulations regarding SDGs data collection before instructing villages to be more explicit and innovating technologies that support SDGs data collection because SDGs data collection is an important early stage of development for formulating village *RPJM* and village *RKP* and each village development steps from planning to accountability based on online data in SID. In addition, the quality of professional village assistants must be enhanced so that they are more competent.

Localizing village SDGs in Indonesia is highly valuable for deciding the more specific and focused village development path. It may help accomplish SDGs at the national and international levels automatically. It is advised that other developing countries formulate comparable plans to assist them in accomplishing their national SDG goals and develop rural regions more strategically by addressing the most pertinent challenges. Nonetheless, certain factors, such as rural culture and social and environmental conditions, must be considered before implementing this plan.

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